

Did these butterflies migrate because of this "norther"? Were they fleeing southward before it? In other words were they started upon their migration by a drop in temperature probably accompanied by an increase in wind velocity? I do not think so. First, they passed through here about twelve hours ahead of the "norther." Second, how could they have gained so much time on the "norther" with its wind velocity of twenty miles an hour? This is supposing, of course, that the increased cold, which might be considered to have initiated their migration, was accompanied by a wind of this velocity. Third, why did they continue on their way after they had gained twelve hours and against a south wind?

Dr. Alvin R. Cahn, of the University of Illinois, in an article upon the Migration of Animals, (American Naturalist, Nov.-Dec. 1925), offers as an explanation of this phenomenon: "Physiological changes going on within the body, mainly the sex organs." Cannot the southward migration of these butterflies be better explained in this way than by assigning it either to instinct or to an immediate response to a single stimulus?

Dr. L. O. Howard kindly had the species determined for me.

A New Parasitic Bee from Colorado (Hymen. : Coelioxynae).

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Holcopasites haematurus sp. n.

♂.—Length, little over 7 millimeters; head and thorax black, with appressed white pubescence; region about antennae covered with rather long, white hairs; head and thorax densely coarsely punctured but shining between punctures; labrum black, not carinate, proximal part, at least, covered with long, white pile; mandibles simple, proximal quarter black, distal quarter castaneous; joint 3 of antennae as long as 4+5; antennae black, scape curved and rather coarsely punctured; maxillary palpi 5-jointed, long and slender, proximal joint about as long as two distal joints, second and third slightly longer than last two; labial palpi 4-jointed, first joint much longer than second; tongue long and pointed at tip.

Scutellum conspicuously but obtusely bilobed; mesopleurae bulging, truncate anteriorly and posteriorly; tegulae castaneous;

wings dusky, especially on apical margins; stigma and nervures black; basal nervure meeting nervulus; first cubital cell nearly twice as large as second; second broad, receiving recurrent nervures very near base and apex; legs black; tibial spurs pale red.

First four segments of abdomen entirely red; fifth red with large, round, black spot in the middle; apical segments black; first segment with two widely separated patches of white hair on basal portion and a little on lateral margins; segments 2—5 with basal and lateral patches of white hair; venter with narrow white hair bands; apical plate parallel sided, broadly rounded at apex.

In Crawford's key this species runs nearest to *H. illinoensis* Robertson, but is larger, with the abdomen brighter red and the apical plate black (red in *H. illinoensis*). The position of the recurrent nervures is quite different from that of *H. stevensi* Crawford.

Boulder, Colorado, June 21, 1925, at White Rocks (Chas. H. Hicks); on the flowers of a boraginaceous plant. Type in Cockerell collection.

In 1878 Cresson described *Phileremus fulviventris*, collected by Hy. Edwards in California. Ashmead in 1899 made this the type of a peculiar American genus, *Necopasites*. Crawford in 1916 added a second species, *N. cressoni*, also from California. However Ashmead also separated a genus *Holcopasites*, without including any named species. The form he had in hand, to which he had given a manuscript name, proved to be the *Phileremus illinoensis* of Robertson. For a number of years it was held that this *Holcopasites* could not be separated from *Necopasites*, so that several species were catalogued under the latter name. But Crawford, having access to specimens of the true *Necopasites*, was able to find good distinguishing characters, and accordingly revived *Holcopasites* for all the species except the two cited above. The generic name is really to be credited to Crawford, who (*Ins. Ins. Mens.* III, 1925, pp. 123-124) first cited a species, and gave a table for the separation of the known forms. Today we know nine species of *Holcopasites*, including the one described above. *Necopasites camia* Ckll. becomes *Holcopasites camia*. The species occur from Washington, D. C., to Texas and Colorado, and north to Alberta.